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Conscription Coming in Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—A speech of registration is outlined in the government's new system of recruiting for which an order-in-council was passed today.

Briefly, the new scheme contemplates the appointment of directors of recruiting, who will have supervision of the enlistment in the various military districts, one director to be appointed for each district. These directors shall be empowered to make a canvass of their districts with a view of distinguishing between the various classes. Those whose services are required in the essential industries of the country shall have their names tabulated, while those who are physically unfit shall be provided by buttons or badges. Thus, by inference, all "slackers" shall be designated.

An outlined by the order-in-council, it shall be the duty of the director to visit localities and acquaint him with the nature of the various industries, "to take into consideration the character and importance of the employment in which persons proposed to be recruited may be engaged, and to notify the commanding officer of any unit that is to be recruited there whether the services of such person would be of more value to the state in the employment in which he is engaged than if such person were enlisted for active service in the militia of Canada.

In case the director of recruiting should determine that the services of any person thus engaged is of more value to the state, such person shall not be enlisted without the written authority of the adjutant-general, and the commanding officer shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the recruiting director to the adjutant-general.

In order to secure his information, the director of recruiting shall have power to confer with various labor and other organizations.

Power is given by the order-in-council for the appointment of a director-general of recruiting to have supervision over the other directors. The latter will be appointed to the expeditionary forces and their salaries and allowances shall be fixed by the governor-in-council, and such salaries and expenses shall be charged to war appropriation.

The regulations governing badges are somewhat extensive. Badges "of such form as the governor-in-council may recommend" shall be issued to the following classes:

(a) Men honorably discharged from the expeditionary forces.

(b) Men who have offered themselves for active service in the present war and have been rejected.

(c) Men who desire or who have offered to enlist and who have been refused on the ground that their services are of more value to the state in the employment in which they are engaged than if they should enlist for active service.

The badges so approved may be issued by any military officer duly authorized thereto by the governor-in-council, and every badge shall be numbered and accompanied by a card bearing the same number and signed by the military officer issuing it. This card shall contain particulars as to the person to whom it is issued and the reasons for its issue. The card must be kept at all times on the person of the man who wears the badge so that it may be shown on request to any military officer on constable. Otherwise the omission will be reported to headquarters. Loss of the card must be reported at once to the officer by whom it was issued, and every man wearing such badge by other than to whom it is issued, or imitation thereof or the selling of such imitations is strictly prohibited. Any guilty of this offense shall be liable to summary conviction to a fine not

exceeding \$100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

In no case will a badge be issued to persons who have been rejected on account of temporary disability or who are obviously unfit for service in, and have not served with the expeditionary forces; for example, to men who are totally blind, crippled, paralytic, etc.

The system will go into force immediately.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—The new recruiting scheme of the government will go into effect as soon as the machinery can be organized. There will be recruiting directors appointed for the 10 military districts, while the order-in-council gives authority to appoint a recruiting director for the whole of Canada, occupying somewhat the same position as Lord Derby did for England. The most successful of the present recruiting officers will undoubtedly be re-appointed.

For the present, Col. C. S. Macmillan, assistant adjutant-general, will act as recruiting director for Canada. Later it is likely a more prominent Canadian will be placed in the position.

The recruiting directors, under the order-in-council, are given wide latitude. Their chief purpose is to stimulate and systematize recruiting and prevent enlistment from industries which should not be further crippled. They will co-ordinate the present various military and civil recruiting agencies. The details of the plan have not yet been worked out, the order-in-council simply outlining the general scheme, as to methods to be followed. This will depend entirely upon local conditions.

The director-general will have wide authority to decide upon the best plans to be followed. Undoubtedly in many districts a military census of some form will have to be taken. While the plan is in its infancy, it is believed it will be more successful. National registration as adopted in both England and New Zealand proved a failure and did not accomplish the needed results. In both countries conscription followed. It is presumed that if the present plan is unsuccessful there will be but one course for the government to adopt—put conscription in force.

TWENTY KILLED, MANY INJURED IN RAILWAY WRECK AT JOHNSTOWN

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 12.—Twenty-five persons were killed and 63 injured in a head-on collision between two crowded trolley cars on the Southern Cambria Traction Company line at Echo and Brookvale, seven miles from here today. Fourteen persons were killed instantly, while 11 others died after being removed from the wreckage. Several more are in a critical condition and probably will die.

The cause of the accident has not been determined. Coroner Fitzgerald at once started an investigation.

According to persons in the vicinity at the time of the wreck one car was standing still near the car barns at Echo when the other car crashed down a steep grade and ran into it. Both cars were demolished by the impact.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN ATTACK MADE AT GUILLEMONT

London, Aug. 14, 12.33 a.m.—The repulse of a German attack southeast of Guillemont is reported in an official statement issued last night by the war office. The text of the statement follows:

"Southeast of Guillemont the enemy, last night, made an attack with bombs, which was repulsed. On our right flank, except for some fairly heavy shelling of our front trenches and minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville wood, there was no event of importance."

Terrible Tragedy on Lac La Biche

Edmonton, Aug. 11.—An upturned boat, a camera, a pneumatic cushion, three hats, two of them women's hats, and one of a man, washed ashore yesterday afternoon east of the old Hudson's Bay fort at Lac La Biche, two miles from the new hotel, spelt a holiday tragedy in which five well-known Edmonton people, prominent in the business and social life of the city, were the victims.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Flowers, Mrs. E. Bayfield Williams, Mrs. Horace E. Soper and her 14-year-old daughter, Elaine, formed the party which started out on Wednesday in Mr. Flowers' new motor boat, and failed to return.

E. B. Williams, whose wife is one of the missing holidayers, was at the hotel, but had no news of the missing party.

During the afternoon a very severe squall came up. All of the boats which were out on the lake reached shore except the new motor boat which was recently launched by Mr. Flowers.

Not a great deal of concern was evidenced at first, when this boat failed to return, for it was regarded as one of the safest and most modern upon the lake. It was thought that it had taken shelter in some of the coves or upon some of the islands.

When the squall was over and the boat did not return, search parties were organized to skirt the shore, and all the available craft on that side of the lake set out to look for the missing boat, it still being thought that a mere failure to return was probably due to some accident to the motor.

Night drew near and darkness. One by one the boats which had set out for the search returned to the landing. None had found any trace of the missing party.

During the night other search parties were organized, for the morning, in case the missing people did not return. The Lac La Biche Indians, whose reserve skirts the shore of the lake, were notified and asked to help.

But still only a few had given up hope. Others believed the holidayers were stranded some distance away from the hotel. For the boat was a fine ultra-safe one, non-sinkable with air chambers along its sides, pneumatic cushions, and equipped with the very latest model Kohler engine.

No word of the disappearance was sent to the city yesterday, for the theory was still held that the missing ones would be found, and Horace E. Soper, whose wife and daughter are missing, did not learn of the tragedy until last evening.

All day long Thursday the search continued, but not until two o'clock yesterday afternoon was any trace found. Then word reached the summer resort that a search party had found one of the pneumatic cushions of the motor boat along the shore, two miles east of the hotel, near the Hudson's Bay fort. Then a camera was washed ashore, and a little later the new power boat, pounded and marked up by the beating waves, was found near the same spot. Yesterday evening three hats were washed ashore, one of them belonging to Mr. Flowers; the others to two ladies of the party.

Realization of the tragedy fixed itself upon the community, and which had been maintained all night and all day was replaced by despair.

The place where the accident is thought to have taken place was in the part of the lake known as "The Narrows," adjoining the largest island of the lake, which is about four miles from the hotel.

The squall of Wednesday afternoon was one of the most severe in the memory of the people of the district. It came up suddenly and lashed the waves of the usually tranquil body of water into a fury. Lac La Biche, like other shallow lakes, is most

treacherous because of the fact that it is shallow. Storms that would not be dangerous upon deeper water, chop the ordinary quiet lake into maelstrom.

The search will be continued today under the supervision of Sergeant Matheson, of the R. N. W. M. P., but hope of finding the party alive has practically been abandoned.

ITALIANS DRIVE HUNS FROM FORTIFIED POSITIONS

Rome, via London, August 13, 5.44 p.m.—In the Monfalcone and Gorizia sectors the Italians, pressing their offensive, have driven the Austrians from fortified positions, says the official communication of today. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken. The statement follows:

"Yesterday, on the lower Isonzo, our troops, always indefatigable, met with further success. In the Monfalcone sector, after two days of severe fighting, they carried Hill 121 and Debeli. Farther to the north they crossed the Vellone and pushed forward one kilometre to the east of Oppacchiasella, on the northern edge of the Carso. Infantry division No. 23 carried positions on Nadlegno (Hill 212) which were defended strongly by the enemy. We took 1,556 prisoners."

"Altogether, since August 6, 15,393 prisoners have been counted, including 330 officers. In the same operations we have taken 10 guns, a large number of machine guns, and war material of all kinds."

"Enemy aircraft last night dropped a large number of bombs on Grado and Camplato, wounding three sailors. One of our anti-aircraft guns was hit, and some private houses were damaged."

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PESSIMISTIC CROP REPORT IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—The Winnipeg Tribune today publishes the following interview with the Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture in the provincial cabinet:

"Manitoba's wheat crop will be smaller than in the best estimate made early in the season. It has been the worst season in years," said Mr. Winkler. "In several districts the wheat will not be worth cutting, owing to black rust and insect pests. It is not the Morden and Clearwater localities, and it probably will be burned."

Mr. Winkler owns a farm in Morden, and returned today after spending the week-end in that district. Samples of wheat which the minister obtained from the fields, show, he said, a very poor grade.

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VON BOTHMER HAS LOST HALF HIS ARMY IN LAST FEW DAYS

London, Aug. 14.—The Chronicle says:

"A study of the most recent Petrograd communiques will make it clear that all or nearly all of the 56,000 prisoners officially announced as taken by General Scherbatoff between August 4 and the present date have been captured since the beginning of General von Bothmer's withdrawal on Saturday. General von Bothmer's army prob-

ably numbered between 120,000 and 150,000 men, largely Germans. The prisoners taken to date represent almost half of this force."

"To the 56,000 men of this army already accounted for, captives yet uncounted and stragglers who will be caught as the operations develop, have still to be added, as well as losses in killed and injured, which must be very considerable. The prisoners taken by the Russians since the first week in June must now exceed half a million."

"Scherbatoff's troops are coming into alignment with the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitsky preparatory to the inevitable and quickly developing swoop upon Lemberg, and there will be but a few survivors of the smashed Austro-German center available for the defence of the Galician capital."

FIFTY OF ORIGINAL PRINCESS PAT'S ARE STILL FIGHTING

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—"There's no doubt about it, we have the Germans beaten, and they know it. We have the upper hand now," was the opinion expressed by Sergt.-Major Samuel Patterson, D.C.M., of the original Princess Patricia's, and formerly of Calgary, who with Sergt.-Major J. McKay, of Prince Albert, also an original "Pat," is staying at the Windsor.

Both came over with a "convoy" of badly wounded soldiers. Sergt.-Major McKay is himself badly wounded about the legs and back, having been badly mugged up in the first St. Eloi affair in February, 1915. It was here Sergt. Patterson won the D.C.M. after successfully leading a sapping party against a German trench. He refused to tell of his own exploits, but stated that the little blue and red ribbon indicates the honor was won when the party took a trench.

"Everybody is feeling very cocky over in England just now; they are realizing that everything is going all right and the public is high spirited."

Sergt.-Major Patterson stated that the Princess Patricia's are now being replenished through reserves from other battalions more than 5,000 men have now been attached to the battalion since the first of the war. There are about 50 of the original men still fighting. The university company system has been discontinued.

He is going back to England in a few weeks. Since last January, when he was wounded, he has been out of action.

"We were holding our own then, and some of the wounded Pats told me in England that things were overwhelmingly in our favor now," he declared.

GERMANY HAS OFTEN EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS FOR PEACE

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 11.—The Berliner Tageblatt today reproduces an interview had by the correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper with Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the German under-secretary for foreign affairs, in which Dr. Zimmerman says the time to talk peace has not yet arrived.

"Conscious of our strength and in view of our successes," Dr. Zimmerman is quoted as having said, "we repeatedly declared our willingness to enter negotiations for peace. The entente powers, under pressure of England, have not shown the same readiness. Therefore, responsibility for further bloodshed falls on the entente powers. The entente allies live under the impression that the present offensive can better their position. We are firmly convinced that the iron wall of their blood cannot be shaken and that the new success in the east cannot stop us. Unless our enemies are convinced by the failure of their efforts that they cannot win, the situation is, in our view, useless to consider the question of peace prospects."

REMINDER FROM SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Aug. 9.—The resentment aroused in Switzerland over the menacing attitude assumed by Germany in regard to the question of forwarding to Germany considerable stocks of cotton and other needed materials intended for that country, but detained in Switzerland, is voiced by the Journal de Geneve in a strong editorial which concludes: "It may perhaps be opportune to remind Germany that Switzerland possesses a strong army of 500,000 men, and that the whole of that army is on a war footing."

Allied Troops Make Splendid Capture

London, Aug. 9.—The vigorous offensive of the entente allies on the French, Galician and Italian fronts is still being carried on strenuously. In Austria the Italians have captured the city of Gorizia, 22 miles northwest of Trieste. In Galicia the Russians, in quest of Lemberg, have further carried out their endeavors toward the capture of Stanislaw from the Austro-Germans. In France the French and British forces in the Somme region have attacked and won additional points of vantage from the Germans.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians seemingly is as important a gain by the entente allies as has yet been attained in their present united offensive, the city being the door through which the Italians may now pass in an endeavor to carry out their cherished idea of capturing Trieste, Austria's chief seaport at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

In the fall of Gorizia, where, Rome says, the Austrians were completely routed, the Italians inflicted heavy casualties on its defenders, took over 10,000 prisoners, and captured considerable quantities of war requisites.

The Russian General Letchitsky has driven his wedge further into the Austro-German line near Stanislaw, capturing Ysmynia, eight miles east of that important city, through which the railroad leads to Lemberg. North-east of Ysmynia the Russian have crossed the right bank of the Koropice river and captured a number of important positions west of Velemskoy and south of Ysmynia. The Nizhny Monastirsk railway, making the Russian menace against Halicz greater. To the south of Ysmynia, the Russian advance has reached to Skochin.

Berlin admits the retirement of the Austro-Germans behind the Nizhny-Ysmynia-Opatov line, but says that, in the Carpathian regions, heights held by the Russians near Jaslonica and Voracht and west of Tarow were captured by the Germans, and that strong Russian attacks in the Delatyn district were repulsed.

Gorizia, with its bridgehead, has been the principal obstacle to the Italians in their efforts extending more than a year to cross the Sava river and advance upon Trieste, 27 miles to the southeast.

The city, which lies on the Isonzo, is walled in on three sides by high hills, and its fall has been considered inevitable as the commanding positions were won by the Italians. Its defenses were considered perhaps the strongest of any in the European war field.

Military observers have pointed out that the road toward Trieste was practicable for the Italians only through Gorizia, the Isonzo at other points offering insuperable obstacles as long as Gorizia held out.

Gorizia before the war had a population of about 30,000. It is an important railway junction point, and with its surrounding country is considered to be the key to the entire situation in the Isonzo district.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOLEY, PROPRIETOR

GERMANY'S DOOM IS NOW VERY APPARENT

During the past week the war has made not only substantial but even sensational progress. The French and the British have continued their steady gains. The Russians have met with great success—they having advanced for miles on a fifteen-mile front, capturing many prisoners and threatening vital Austrian points. It is on the Italian front, however, that the most sensational victories have been achieved. Gorizia, the strategic point that defends Trieste and that blocked the only available road to Vienna, has been captured by the Italians, and twenty thousand or more Austrian prisoners have been taken. Thus we see that on every battle front in Europe since the great Allied offensive was launched the enemy has been beaten.

The persistent successes of the Russians early in the summer convinced the world that the Austrians and Germans could not hold their great enemy on the East. The failure of the attack on Verdun, before this, convinced the world that the German relative striking power had so dwindled that it was more than equalled by French resistance. The success that attended the launching of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme further taught the world that the Allies on the western front had at last mustered such numbers of troops, so adequately equipped with guns and munitions, that their defensive tactics could safely be abandoned. The steady success that has followed this offensive from the first has convinced the world that, though Germany may bring up all available reinforcements, this attack cannot be successfully resisted. And now the world must be convinced by the great Italian victory that the Austrians are no longer able to resist and beat off the attacks from Italy that have been made with ever-increasing power for more than a year.

The Austrians and Germans still try to deceive themselves by boasting of the territory that they occupy. Their newspapers pretend to believe that this holding territory indicates the relative strength of the opposing armies. Their military authorities know better. They know that the lines of battle are of little significance. They know that man power and gun power are of supreme importance. They must therefore know that the tens of thousands and even tens of thousands of their soldiers taken prisoner by the Allies steadily and persistently from day to day, week after week, and month after month, that the momentum is rapidly and certainly approaching when the inevitable collapse must come.

It ought to be remembered that we receive details only of the numbers of enemy prisoners taken. We obtain no information concerning the numbers of dead and wounded in each battle. Doubtless these numbers are enormous on both sides, but the line—but the Allies' habit of constantly taking prisoners clearly indicates that the enemies' losses quite apart from prisoners must be heavier than our own.

How long can the Austrians put off the evil day when a general rout will be admitted? It is idle for the Kaiser to boast, as he has recently boasted, that Germany has four million trained men who have never yet been in the firing line, but are held in reserve. This is transparent poppycock that would deceive no one who did not desire to be deceived. Doubtless Germany has four million men who have not been in the firing line. Doubtless she will have many of these at the end of the war. It all depends upon what we regard as the firing line. All soldiers do not carry rifles. All those who do carry rifles do not enter the front trenches. A very high percentage of the German army—and of every other army, for that matter—engaged in the high seas and conducted a campaign of lies and deception

etc. Perhaps Germany has as many as four million men engaged in such occupations in the army, and engaged in what is army work in Germany and Austria—the manufacture of munitions. As every German and Austrian male is a trained soldier, it would be untruthful to classify every male adult in those countries as a trained soldier held in reserve—though it would be very misleading to anyone who took the statement in its ordinary sense. When the Kaiser therefore boasts of having four million men in reserve, his boast is so transparent that it could deceive no one but the Germans, who seem to possess an abnormal capacity for ascribing a creditable lie.

If Germany had four million soldiers in reserve who could be used for fighting purposes, three hundred thousand Austrians would never have been captured by the Russians in the present campaign. If Germany had possessed even one million available reserves, the disasters on the eastern front would probably never have overtaken the Teutonic allies. If Austria had possessed any substantial reserve strength, the tens of thousands of prisoners that the Italians have taken during the past few weeks would not be prisoners today—Gorizia would not have fallen, Isonzo would not have been crossed and the old Napoleon's road from Italy to Vienna thrown open invitingly to the southern enemy.

On every front we have now received convincing evidence of enormously increased Allied power. On every front we are convinced by recorded facts, which no man can dispute, that the enemy has been terribly weakened. The avalanche has started. It is still moving slowly. But it is gathering speed from day to day. It slides rapidly at this point, then at that, and appears to be feeling its way—but its general direction is unmistakable. It is bearing down with irresistible force. All efforts to bring it to a halt have so far been crushed. Each day makes it more and more difficult to obstruct its course. It may be held up by the approaching winter, frozen to its position—but in the spring it will resume its movement with increased speed. It may come crashing down and reach its destination this year. If not, next summer will see the final catastrophe. Then the castle of lies will be shattered. The sham, the pretence, the ambitious deceptions will be torn apart, and their foul rottenness exposed even to the credulous Germans, who believe all things, trust in their own despoilers, and give up their lives in defence of their betrayers, who taught them that Crime was Virtue, that Might was Right, and that the only Might was Preparation and that Potential Power, however great, could be lightly ignored and vilely outraged, without fear of precipitating disastrous consequences.

"ROTTEN TO THE CORE"

"Germany is rotten to the core," declares the Vancouver World, and the closer we examine its record before and since the outbreak of the war the more convinced we become that the Vancouver newspaper has accurately diagnosed the Teutonic case. No such spectacle of national corruption, hypocrisy, deceit and brutality, it asserts, has been seen in the world since the Middle Ages. From the highest to the lowest in the Kaiser's realm the observed morality is that of the beast.

Take the statement issued for neutral consumption by the German Foreign Office a few days ago. Another more full of mendacity, bombast, and villany, is impossible to imagine. It could come from no other country than Germany.

A single sentence from it suffices to condemn it in the judgment of the civilized world. "Germany is continuing with tenacity the struggle which will in the long run prove advantageous to neutrals."

This from the country that ruined Belgium, France and Serbia, murdered American stevedores, soldiers with poison gas, slaughtered women and children with Zeppelin bombs, did to death Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, committed piracy on the high seas and conducted a campaign of lies and deception

throughout the world that has never been equalled in history. Germany is rotten to the core. She is a moral leper amongst the nations, to be shunned by all men as "unclean."

WHAT'S GONE WRONG?

An Italian merchantman was sunk last week by an Austrian submarine. There were many people drowned. The merchantman either gave battle or sought to escape, which made her proper prey for a sudden death shot. But the loss of lives was not due to the sudden death shot. It came when the Austrians, ignoring the white flags displayed, continued to fire upon small boats filled with the doomed merchantmen's passengers. According to dispatches the United States promptly made inquiries as to whether there were any United States aboard the victim of the torpedo, and, having discovered that there were none, the government at Washington promptly declared the incident closed so far as it was concerned.

Some time ago the Washington government came very close to blows with Germany over something very similar. It insisted that before Hun submarines attacked merchantmen on the high seas they should give passengers time in which to get away from small boats. In case of a show of fight, of course, there would be justification for immediate action.

The main point was that innocent passengers should, as far as possible, be protected. It was a good point and the United States was applauded for the firm stand taken. But what can be the matter now? Here is an Austrian submarine, having "got" its prey, deliberately ignoring the white flag of surrender and firing upon helpless men, women and children as if just for the lust of killing. And the United States government, just because none of these people were of that country, declares the incident closed. Our neighbors' government must be getting worse and worse.

THE UNITED FARMERS' BATTALION

After sending thousands of its men to the front, the United Farmers' Association of Alberta is now seriously considering the raising of a battalion of its own. Had it reached this decision sooner, the U.F.A. could have easily supplied the Dominion with a brigade. Although the government has been none too anxious to take men away from the fields there is no doubt that it has answered the call more loyally than the farmers. In every battalion recruited in the province hundreds of farmers are to be found, and even today when recruiting is slack in the cities the rural communities are visited. The agriculturists can always be relied upon to fill up the gaps, and the 187th battalion, recruited entirely in Central Alberta, is actually a unit of farmers. As a matter of fact, more than one battalion could be similarly dubbed, but the credit has never been given to those deserving of it. If the U.F.A. undertake to father such a regiment there is no doubt but that it will be filled up more speedily than any other so far attempted. The labor question, of course, has to be considered, but by the time harvesting and seeding passes this difficulty can be surmounted.

BRITAIN CARRIES WELL

BURDEN OF DEBT

London, Aug. 10.—Reinold McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, was suspected to criticism in the house of commons today on the ground of over reliance upon treasury bills, his critics arguing that the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted a danger, and that the government ought to have issued another war loan. In the course of his reply, the chancellor claimed that Great Britain was able to borrow more at lower terms than any other belligerent power. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year to be £3,440,000,000.

From that amount, said the chancellor, the nation was en-

abled to deduct £800,000,000 lent to allies and dominions of the empire, the sum left being a burden it could well sustain, as it was practically balanced by the present national income. In fact, he declared, Great Britain was in the position of a man whose income was £5,000 a day whose debts amounted to £5,000 which was not an alarming position.

GERMAN PAPER TELLING TRUTH

London, Aug. 9.—According to the Daily Express the following represents a translation of a part of the article for which the Berliner Tageblatt was suppressed: "The declaration that this war was inevitable and that Germany was forced into it unprepared and against her will cannot be supported except by the most extreme partisans. Undoubtedly the conflict could have been avoided had the government decided to avoid it, and doubtless it would have been had the reichstag been let into the confidence of our rulers instead of merely being presented with a recital of actions taken independently of parliament. "The proposal for a conference put forward by Sir Edward Grey was rejected before the members of the reichstag had an opportunity of hearing them and the imperial chancellor's statement with regard to the 'irretrievable necessity' of violating the neutrality of Belgium was also made after the event."

TURKEY HAS REFUSED UNCLE SAM'S REQUEST

Washington, Aug. 11.—Turkey has refused to grant the request of the United States that a neutral committee be permitted to undertake relief work in Syria, where thousands of native Christians are reported to be starving. Charge Miller, of Constantinople, in a cablegram received at the state department today, said the Turkish government had informed him relief operations in Syria were considered unnecessary because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. He added that although the war was the decision was final, he had not dropped the subject, and would continue to press for favorable action.

MORE HUGE LOANS FOR THE ALLIES FROM THE STATES

New York, Aug. 9.—The New York Tribune's Philadelphia correspondent says: "Further huge United States credits to provide ways and means to pay in the country for great additional purchases of munitions and other products of the United States which European nations are making here in tremendous volume, are being arranged. "There is to be a loan of \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 to Great Britain, and there is to be another of \$50,000,000 to Russia. The total will raise a total of \$1,000,000,000 the total of United States credits granted to the world since the war began."

It is significant that great masses of cavalry are being held in readiness behind the allies' lines in France. What this means is not hard to guess. The leaders in the field apparently are prepared to turn, at any moment, the war of trenches into a hand-to-hand contest on the open field. And when this time comes the allies' cavalry will be ready to hurl themselves upon the heels of the much talked of Uhlans and the Death's Head Hussars, and whom so much was heard in the early days of the war.

"Will Britain have the brave Casement?" asks the Chicago Casement. The question is now answered, but it is hard to tell where the Chicago paper discovered the bravery in Casement. His bravery was of that kind that he was willing to sacrifice as many of his beloved Irish as he was willing to save, mixed up in his scatter-brained scheme.

MINE DISASTER AT MICHEL

Michel, B.C., Aug. 9.—Disaster befell the mine workers working in No. 3 mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company here, shortly before midnight last night, and five Boss T. Phillips and 11 workmen were now given up as lost, the cause being an explosion of either coal dust or mine gases. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company has just announced the official list of missing men: Thos. Phillips, fire boss, dead. Dan Hall, hoistman. M. Marbol, battman. M. Dunfir, rope rider. B. Hepka, timberman. H. Evans, laborer. A. Ficon, laborer. J. Mikus, laborer. G. Kmetse, miner. C. Devalder, miner. T. Hampton, miner.

The explosion was the most terrific ever experienced in these coal fields, and of much greater intensity than the Hillcrest explosion of 1913, or the Fernie disaster of 1912. The effects of the blast were felt on the surface at Natal, two miles distant, while glass was broken in all buildings within a radius of half a mile, and timbers, rods, coal, and debris are strewn over a similar area.

HINDENBURG LOSES CONTROL IN EAST

Berne, Aug. 11.—After being in supreme command of all the armies of the east front, the directing of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg was curtailed after a few days, according to a dispatch received here today setting forth hind passages of the military history of the central powers. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was persuaded to give over the control of Austro-Hungarian armies in the eastern theatre to von Hindenburg, and on August 3 the German field-marshal assumed complete and absolute command. After a few days, however, the armies in the southern half of Galicia were taken out of the control of the German general and placed under Archduke Charles.

ALLIED ATTACK IN THE BALKANS

Paris, Aug. 11.—An attack by Anglo-French forces on the Bulgarians at Doiran, 40 miles northwest of Saloniki, is reported in a Havis dispatch from Saloniki. The allies occupied the Doiran railway station and a neighboring hill. In front of the captured positions, the dispatch says, the bodies of numerous Bulgarians were found. The attack was preceded by a vigorous bombardment. At other points along the front artillery fighting continues, with patrol engagements along the Serbian border.

QUEER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE NEAR-WIDOWS

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 10.—One curious piece of war legislation is reported from Baden, where the reigning grand duke has authorized the ministry of justice to permit married women to assume and legally wear the prefix "Mrs." if they can prove a bona fide engagement to marry a participant in the war, and if the prospective bridegroom has been killed or has disappeared as a result of the war.

SECOND OFFENCE COSTS HIM \$250.00

Wetaskiwin, Aug. 10.—Julius Schroeder was found guilty today by A. S. Rosenroth, J.P., for selling liquor in contravention of the liquor act. As this was the second violation he was fined \$250.00 and with the warning that the next offence would be punished by imprisonment.

The citizens of Calgary, who for the past few months, have been kidding themselves with the idea they were saving an hour a day by setting the clock back, should next year attempt to save summer weather by having June commence at the end of February.

GERMANS WILL SEIZE ALL RED CROSS SUPPLIES POSSIBLE

Amsterdam, Aug. 9.—The Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, of Berlin, published a memorandum issued by the German government which states that owing to the British treatment of Red Cross supplies, Germany will no longer allow free passage to such supplies. German naval forces will receive orders to take such articles for their own use when they come within their reach.

TRIPLE TARIFF FOR BRITAIN IS SEEN BY WOODS

London, Aug. 11.—Speaking at a conference of business men, J. W. Woods, president of the Canadian trade commission, stated that the impressions they had derived from their visit to the continent would be of great service to them in arriving at a wise conclusion on fiscal matters.

There could be no doubt that after the war the United States and Japan would be able to manufacture so cheaply that Great Britain would have to reconsider her position in France and Italy. The prevailing idea was that there should be a triple tariff, highest for Germany and her associates, lowest for the allies. The middle tariff would be for neutrals.

Great Britain should now declare her policy on a question of such magnitude as the tariff, which ought to be taken out of politics. The adoption of free trade by Canada was quite out of the question. Vice-President Wardworth related how, when Canada gave preference to the mother country, Germany replied by putting a heavy surtax on Canadian exports to Germany, whereupon Canada put a stunning surtax on German goods. The result was that in one year German exports to Canada shrunk 60 per cent.

After the war there would be serious labor problems in Great Britain. He thought they would best be solved by fiscal reform.

Calgary has quit kidding itself out of an hour's sleep in the morning, and the daylight saving scheme has been repealed by the city council. With eight hours of daylight during the Alberta summer the average citizen can get along very nicely under the old universal arrangement of standard time.

Three years, Kitchener said, the war would last. The third year is at hand, and, unless the world is greatly mistaken, events such as have never before transpired are going to be witnessed.

CORRESPONDENCE

WIRELESS FROM WEST

It was a variety entertainment and the lady who was charming the audience received an ovation after her encore, numerous bouquets being thrown on the stage. The next artist who was also a great favorite was received with loud "Bravos" and salvos of hand clapping. Before starting his turn he advanced to the foot lights and remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, can any of you tell me the difference between the lady who just left the stage and myself?" After a pause, "Ah! I see no one can tell me. Well ladies and gentlemen the difference is this, she got the flowers and I got the clap."

"I'm sick of that soldier stuff," was the remark made by a girl in Toronto who had been listening to a returned soldier at a recruiting meeting. That dear little thing, attired in an evening costume, and with about half an ounce of powder on her nose, might be a good deal more sick of the "stuff" she'd got of the Germans ever got to Canada.

CLAIM THAT BIG DRIVE HAS NOT REALLY STARTED

Paris, Aug. 10.—According to diplomatic and financial circles here the present attitude of the Allies in the west is not the great drive that has been so long expected by the public. General Mallette, one of the leading military critics of the Allies, asks: "The Temps" "Is this the general offensive which is to decide the issue of the war as the Allies foresee, neutrals expect, and even the Teutons fear?"

Then he goes on: "We do not believe it, and there should be no illusions on the subject. Its object is the irrevocable destruction of the imperial forces, and finally a guarantee of a reparative peace. Germany's victories must not be attributed solely to its army organization and the perfection of its war machinery; they are due much more to the position she occupies between adversaries separated by fatal differences of policy and strategy as much as by distances and difficulties of communication."

"Germany's first scheme was to strike successively in time and space the inferior forces of France and Russia, so that her victorious troops should pass like a shuttle from one frontier to the other across a triumphant empire."

"When the Kaiser's general staff found that neither France nor Russia had been beaten down, and that Great Britain unexpectedly was aiding them, the German military chiefs lost their confidence in the superiority of their strategy. Thus, they alternately launched new offensives on the west and in the east, in Flanders, and on the Yser, and in Poland. The Austro-Germans reserves enabled them to do this, which was comparatively easy as long as the Allies remained almost passive. There could be then no hope of a decision. The only thing for the Allies to do was to hold on. Berlin understood this, too, and began entrenching his side."

"While maintaining a defensive position in the west, they launched the great offensive against Russia in May, 1915. Russia had nearly reached the end of her supply of munitions, and Sir David Nicholai was forced to begin his retreat from the Carpathians. The Russian front, then, became immobilized in ice and mud, and the Germans made their third drive, this time into Serbia. Then, toward the end of 1915, they prepared for their fourth attack, the drive on Verdun, which was begun in February."

"This during 1915 and the first months of 1916, and the Germans still held the initiative, which they have now lost."

"The Allies on the outside of the circle were disconnected, both in a political and military sense. This has now been corrected, but the general offensive can only be decisive if it is really general, simultaneous, conducted with the same violence, and directed by the same authority on all fronts."

"All must be attacked at once on their whole front, and neither front nor rear must be left to the Teutons 'until, first of all, the invaded territories are freed."

"General Mallette does not consider the present attack the great general offensive, but he feels that something has changed connected with the war and the equilibrium of forces, and he says: 'It is in the single word, 'pressure.' He finds a constant, general progressive pressure on all fronts, so that the Central Empires cannot longer use their reserves for the benefit of any particular centre of operations."

MAKING THE STATES MOST RIDICULOUS

Clearly the Senate of the United States is determined that the Washington Government should leave nothing undone that could contribute to making the Republic ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world. Its impetuous resolution urging the British Government to refrain from executing Sir Roger Casement reaches the pinnacle of the grotesque. Think of the Senate of the so-called civilized nation having such unbecomingly bad manners as to undertake to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of another nation—even in the punishment by the Government of that other nation of one of its own citizens!

Of course, everyone who is familiar with the mess of politics peculiar to this continent understands the attitude behind the resolution. The Senators who forced it through are making a vulgar appeal to the ignorant Fenian voters of the United States. But surely a sense of humor is not a poor quality, would have been sufficient to render such a resolution impossible. Can anyone possess a sufficiently active imagination to think of any European government being so entirely lost to all sense of dignity and decency as to protest to the American Government against the execution of the assassin of the late President McKinley? How the whole world would have damned the impudence of the British House of Lords, if it had adopted such a resolution in behalf of McKinley's assassin! But, of course, the British House of Lords does not possess one member who ever entertained the idea of introducing such a resolution. Neither could the members of any other legislative body that possessed the slightest claim to dignity or a sense of propriety."

After all, was the action of the United States Senate, in protesting against the Casement execution, more impertinent than the action of President Wilson in protesting in violent terms to the British Government against the proclamation issued by that Government forbidding British subjects to trade with certain enemy firms having their places of business in the United States? I cannot think that President Wilson and his Secretary of State on this vote-hunting expedition of their own have been any more dignified than the abused Senators who undertook to dictate to the British Government its duty in regard to the punishment of a British traitor."

Mr. Wilson is making a frantic appeal for every vote that he thinks he has a chance to cut in next November. He believes that the anti-British vote can be whipped into line by the simple device of saying impertinent and rude things to Great Britain. Therefore he says this—although the whole educated world may laugh at his conduct."

If the British Government had published a proclamation forbidding the United States to harbor alien enemies, the Wilson Administration would have had good cause to protest. If, however, the British Government had forbidden British subjects to trade with any American citizen, the British Government would have been quite within its rights, and it would be an impertinence for Washington to offer advice—though Washington would then have a perfect right to adopt any trade measures of retaliation that it deemed expedient."

Washington, however, undertakes to tell the British Government how it shall regulate the affairs of British subjects. The Wilson Administration protests against British subjects being forbidden to trade with certain firms located in the United States. Therefore the Wilson Administration would logically claim the right to protest against Great Britain's adopting a prohibitive tariff against the United States. Surely this out-Kaiser the Kaiser. Before the war it was suggested that the Liberal Government of England feared to adopt a protective tariff, lest Germany should regard such action as sufficiently offensive to justify war. This suggestion was ridiculed as absurd. Yet the democratic Government of the United States undertakes to adopt this alleged German attitude when highly modified restrictions are laid upon the trade of citizens of certain American citizens who may desire to deal with certain British firms."

Mr. Wilson holds the champion ship as the finest little nation on earth, but the questionable fame that he has achieved by the exercise of his skill in this line seems to have made him recalcitrant. His latest note to Great Britain clearly indicates that he has "blown up" and is now in competition with Henry Ford as an international diplomatic comedian."

If the United States desires to adopt measures of retaliation against Great Britain's prohibition which prohibits British subjects from dealing with enemy firms situated in the United States even to the extent of prohibiting owners of British steamships from carrying goods in these firms all that the Wilson Government can do is to prohibit Brit-

ish ships from visiting American ports. As this would put the finishing touch on American international commerce, however, it does not look attractive."

Mr. Wilson ought from now until the elections in November to devote himself to writing notes exclusively to those American voters who may be impressed by such things. He ought to establish a censorship over them, however, that would prevent their reaching foreign countries. This expedient might prevent his frantic efforts to capture votes of all kinds from becoming notorious abroad—a desirable thing—for he should by chance be re-elected to the Presidency, it is to be hoped that he will not be regarded as a joke in foreign lands. To keep the civilized world in ignorance of his methods at the present time appears to be the only practicable means to this end."

WHY ENCOURAGE IDLENESS?

If the wife of a soldier works and earns some money, she is not permitted to share in the patriotic fund. This regulation may have been a wise precaution when war broke out, but it is an unfortunate one in many respects now. It places a premium upon idleness at a time when the services of every Canadian are in demand."

The basic idea of the fund is that the Canadian public protect from need the home of the soldier. The added fund for the family is available only when it is needed, and it is assumed that it is not needed if the wife is earning for herself."

But it works out in another way. Wives of soldiers who in many cases would prefer to earn money for that rainy day, which always threatens, cannot do so now without losing the patriotic fund, and as there is nothing to gain by working, they naturally prefer to remain idle. As the regulation is now, they would be working for nothing."

When the patriotic fund was organized there was a surplus of labor, both male and female, and the restriction, if not unreasonable, at least was not unexpected. But conditions are different now. There is a demand for labor, particularly female labor. The restriction in the patriotic fund is causing much inconvenience to the public, as well as limiting the income of the soldier's family."

Why not remove that limitation, and if the faithful wife does turn her hand to work and lays by something for an emergency, every person will be the better for it."

Let the woman work if she wants to work. The wife will be better for it. The public will be better for it, both now and after the war."

The restriction is a lousy one, which not only encourages, but practically demands idleness at a time when there should be no idleness."

TURKEY, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA IN STATE OF UNREST

From Turkey, Bulgaria and Hungary news comes today of the growing strength of parties that are seeking to drag these countries out of the clutches of the Kaiserband. In each case the stories have much to support them."

It has been made clear how Enver Pasha, as a German agent, jockeyed Turkey into the struggle and the reverses that are being sustained on every side are bound to strengthen the opponents of the policy of the energetic Young Turk."

Russia advances steadily in the north and already has Armenia completely in its grip. The Arab rebels have taken Mecca and other holy places in the country near the Red Sea. The belated attack on the Suez canal has been repulsed by the British with heavy losses. The Turkish troops are apparently far and wide on the desert that has to be crossed to reach the vicinity of the canal."

Bulgaria was forced into the war on the German side by King Ferdinand, just as Greece would have been by King Constantine if there had not been a man like Venizelos on the ground and

the Allies had not exerted the pressure that they did. The Bulgarian people, no more than the Greeks, wanted to be the tools of the Kaiser. Their greatest general, the man who won their victories in the fight against Turkey, has been serving in the Russian army. It was to Russia and Britain that they owed their deliverance from the Turkish yoke and the unnaturalness of the taking sides against these powers has been well recognized. As recently as 1879 the nation sent a message to Britain, stating that they could never forget the services it had performed in regaining their freedom."

Those who know the Balkans have told us all along that King Ferdinand himself would only go so far in his support of Germany, that it was a crafty game of self-interest that he was playing, and that he would throw down his present allies as quickly as he took them up, when it looked as if it would pay him to do so. But, if we are to accept today's news, he has overreached himself, and if Bulgaria withdraws from the war or comes over to the Allies, it will do so under someone else than its old toady of a king."

Hungary has been apparently pretty much in accord with the policy of Prussia and Austria up to the present, and the news of dissatisfaction there is more surprising. But the sores of a half century ago have not been healed and there is bound to be trouble when the Teutonic armies begin to get into difficulty."

It is in the reverses which they have sustained that we find the exciting factor in the present turn among the submerged peoples. The whole Teutonic organization was built on military success and when the day of great disaster comes, we shall see the whole structure collapse. It is because it is so necessary to the future peace of the world that it should collapse that decisive victories in the field for the Entente powers must, at all costs, be won."

FORECASTING THE END OF THE WAR

In the early days of the war, Sir Sam Hughes, while on a visit to Calgary, stated that it would be foolhardy for a man to make any prediction as to the probable length of the war. At that time he was right. But things have changed since then, and men of prominence now show no hesitation in posing as prophets of the patriotic rally held in the Grand Opera House, Calgary, on the second anniversary of the outbreak of war, R. B. Bennett, always very careful in his references hitherto, stated before the recent anniversary that Germany would be beaten, and Mr. Bennett's forecast is in line with that of so many others made recently. From six to nine months is the period given by Sir Sam Hughes, and nine months is the time set by Sir Gilbert Parker. J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, looks for a thorough victory for the Allies in less than 12 months; Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge is of the opinion that it may take until the autumn of 1917 to defeat the Central powers; Archibald Hurd, the great naval expert, believes Kitchener's statement, that the war would last three years will prove to be the outside estimate, and Sir Hiram Maxim firmly believes that the Germans will have to yield before next season's crops are ready to be harvested. Generally speaking, the Empire believes, with Lord Derby, that there will be no peace until the Allied forces are victorious, but that this victory will come within the year seems to be the general impression. At all events, the beginning of the end is at hand, and for the first time in two years world peace is in sight."

THE WOOL SALE

The Lacombe Wool Growers' Association loaded up their wool on Monday, almost filling two cars—36,000 lbs. The sale on Friday netted over \$11,400, averaging just 32c. per lb. for the entire clip. Only two associations averaged higher, and they sold only the higher-priced wool."

Price this year is very satisfactory, considering the uncertain state of the market. Last year the association re-

SAVE YOUR MONEY

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TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

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EDMONTON,
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.
OR
WAR VETERANS' CLUB CALGARY,
Wm. Aitken, Asst. Secy.

ARRESTS MADE IN WETASKIWIN

Wetaskiwin, Aug. 9.—A sensation was created here this morning when John Heiler and E. Hedenstrom were arrested by Sergeant Michl on the charge of aiding and abetting the enemy. They will be taken to Edmonton tomorrow morning to stand trial.

GERMANY ACCOUNTS FOR IT

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Tagblatt announces that the German submarine which was to have arrived at a United States port has been sunk through an accident to her machinery.

FLANSBURG COOK

At the Manor, Lacombe, on Wednesday, August 2, 1916, by Rev. M. White, Ralph Henry Flansburg, of Springfield, Alberta, to Bertha Della Cook, of Lacombe.

CLARKE SNYDER

In Lacombe on Tuesday, August 8th, 1916, by Rev. M. White, Harry W. Clarke, of Lacombe, to Mrs. Iva Ernel Snyder, of Cul-de-Sac, Idaho.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. H. Landon, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.



What is a Farmer?

Economical, Social and Educational Development Has Changed the Status of the Farmer

Every four years the farmer vote is counted on a speculative basis by the leaders of the contending political parties. They vary and conflict for the reason that they are based largely upon guess work, stale census statistics and a hit-or-miss conception of what a farmer is or is not.

In estimating the farmer vote en masse it has been the custom to include all males of voting age in the hamlets, villages and towns that are so-called agricultural centres. It takes in the banker-farmers, the lawyer-farmers, the doctor-farmers, the retired farmers, the merchant-farmers, the merchants who sell more or less exclusively to farmers, it embraces the drifting multitude of farm hands and tenant farmers, the loafers and ne'er-do-wells of the towns and villages, and in the enfranchised states it now includes the women farmers and the farmers' wives.

It is a vast conglomerate total, with interests as divergent and to a considerable extent as conflicting as are the interests of those who dwell in cities. Economic, social and educational development in the past decade, has practically obliterated the "rube vote," as politicians were fond of referring to it in the not so distant past—Country Gentlemen.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the walls and because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces, Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

More Shell Orders for Canada
A Canadian shell order has been made to Canada as a result of financial credits arranged by the Canadian Bankers' Association, and further orders on similar lines are now in prospect. It is announced that the advances made by the Bankers' Association total \$76,000,000, final payments having been made this month. The credits were arranged last winter by Sir Thomas White, and on the strength of them fresh orders were immediately placed by the War Office through the Imperial Munitions Board.

All the banks responded willingly and generously. And the contracts which resulted have kept many industries going after their initial undertakings had been executed.

The plan has worked so successfully that it will be continued and the maintenance of the munitions industry seems assured.

During breakfast in a large munition factory on Clydeide, where early every nationality is represented, a group of workmen were discussing Lord Derby's scheme and the different battalions which they would like to join. After varying opinions had been given as to which was the best, Sandy said: "If I had to join, I'd join the Scottish Rifles." "I'll join the Royal Scots," said Gordie. "Ah think them the best," said about Isaac here. "Inquired another workman. "Oh," replied Gordie, "Isaac's gain to join the best battalion—the Jordan Highlanders."

A boy of tender years was returning from school crying bitterly. "What ails you, my little fellow?" asked an old gentleman. "I've lost the p—penny the teacher gave me for the best boy in the class," sobbed the boy. "Oh, well, never mind," said the old gentleman. "Here is another one that will take its place. Give me, how did you come to lose it?" "Cause I wasn't the best boy in the class!" sobbed the boy.

Instant Relief for

Headache

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to salamu or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and bismuth. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does this quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salt-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, St. Michael's Street, Toronto. Wholesale, Wm. J. Bennett, Ltd., Montreal.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the same as Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

A Monster Airship

Russia's Air Terror Could Easily Fly Across the Atlantic

The "Storky" heavier-than-air machine is the biggest in the world, and belongs to Russia. Christened "Ilya Muromets" after a famous hero of the middle ages—it is so large indeed that when in action men creep out along the wings and the tail, and enemy with special machine rifles for which there are swing rests like rowlocks fixed in all advantageous positions.

The machine will carry 2,000 lbs. of explosive shells. With a cargo of fuel, instead of shells, the inventor reckons that any of the average pilots could make a trip in it with comparative ease from Liverpool to the Belle Isle Straits.

The Russian in order to minimize the labor of the observer as much as possible, has taken a leaf out of the photographer's art book. There is a camera which fits in sockets below the machine and is controlled by a simple mechanism of clockwork. In this way the aviator, flying above the enemy's front, is able to take a continuous photographic record of the positions lying below him.

From these photographs intelligent officers construct accurate maps of the enemy's lines, and the positions of his batteries, and in various scales are used by the staff, and also in small, large scale sections, as seen by commanders of battalions, in the front line so that they may know exactly what lies beyond their wavering hedge of barbed wire which is often as much as they can see of the enemy.

This is of course done in all armies, but the perfection with which it is done here is a further proof of the way in which Russia has profited instead of being brought by the strain of last year.

Gasoline Fires

Fire accidents and explosions of gasoline pumps and tanks are the result of carelessness. Gasoline and things giving off gasoline vapors should be kept in a safe place, away from a fire, a stove containing fire, anything giving off sparks, where matches or are likely to be lighted, or where smoking is done. The odor of gasoline in any room is a dangerous signal.

Kerosene should never be put into the gasoline can. Kerosene in its own field will overflow in a dangerous way if the lamp or can is filled perfectly full. Leave some empty space at the top. An oil fire cannot be put out with water. Sand, earth, flour or meal will extinguish it if the flame is completely covered. When a person's clothes take fire, wrap them in a carpet of blanket. Don't run to get water.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

The Vernacular

A Chicago newspaperman tells of a communication received by his journal from a newspaperman in Australia seeking information on certain points.

"Dear Mr. Editor," the letter ran, "in your column under the heading 'Election Returns,' appeared the following statement: 'As the count proceeded it became evident that Jones had been scratched repeatedly by the women voters.'"

"What had Mr. Jones done?" the letter went on. "I beg to ask information on these points."

"Was he German?"

"What had Mr. Jones done to scratch him?"

"Pop?"

"Yes, my son."

"What is a dead seat hog the paper said?"

"An end-seat hog, my son, is the fellow who gets the seat you want, your self."

According to Dr. Allison secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, Great Britain is producing seven times more fuming sulphuric acid than it did when the war began.

A Pioneer Farmer

A Once Prominent Figure in the Politics of Manitoba

Not alone from an aspect of the political relationship, possessed by Thomas Greenway with Manitoba, was he respected as the deceased as a culturalist and founder of the same, but also from a pioneer farmer, one half mile, southward from his home town, Crystal City, At Prairie House, Thomas Greenway's home were spent when absence from political activity permitted him to his avocation of the turbulent waters of that ever restless sea of Manitoba politics.

As a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, the name of Greenway was associated with the highest grades; from Maine to southern States, the strain from the pens of Timmorth and Chisholm was a frequent purchaser; no impediment was permitted to interfere with his desire to add the highest class of equine stock to his famous stables. The pens of Timmorth and Chisholm were a survival of the fittest; only a remark applicable to the barn of the farmer, contained in the Fairs of Canada and the United States have awarded highest diplomas.

As a political standstill, Thomas Greenway was a unique figure. Even when his government was relegated into the ranks of opposition, the Premier continued as in former days to steadily guard the interests of Manitoba. With the Legislative Chamber at Kennedy street, he wasn't prone to assume bombastic attitude against those with whom he differed concerning issues. His conviction never faltered between two opinions. As an exponent of Manitoba's rights, Greenway stood in the foremost rank. His after career as a member of the Railway Commission, was marked with an advocacy upholding the tenets of citizenship against iron held monopolistic railroad corporations into the trenches of these he penetrated and withstood the shot and shell hurled at him from the enemy guns.

There came a day that Thomas Greenway laid down his word. In a month of October, 1908 he was laid at rest within the family cemetery on the banks of Crystal Creek. His procession which wended its way along the lane to the burying ground, escorted by the scattered ranks of Autumn's wind storms. Around his bier stood those who had fought shoulder to shoulder with him in strenuous political warfare. Not alone they, but those who raised the sword of opposition to his policies, lowered their weapons, and remained of Thomas Greenway to a last resting place.

Thomas Greenway, pioneer, agriculturist, Premier of his adopted land, fought valiantly. His most combative opponents, he overcame, and he reared a man for whose energies Manitoba has much to be thankful for. The memory of Thomas Greenway is not perpetuated from monument of stone erected over his grave. The progressiveness of Manitoba's history, bears lasting testimony to that which he accomplished.—J. D. A. Evans.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad strained ankle, and I was unable to walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was able to walk again. I think it the best Liniment made.

Edmonton.

Old Father Thames As Physician

The charitable public of London are taking in hand, with commendable energy, the provision of a hospital for helping maimed and wounded soldiers toward convalescence. Last year the River Thames was used as a giving them short trips. This year it has been arranged to give trips to 12,000 invalided soldiers every day along the river as far as Richmond, where as many as are able to disembark, are taken to a park, and there supplied with light refreshments.

Local and city committees are organized, with medical skill, to ensure that the trips will be useful aids to the restoration of health. Money has literally flowed into the fund for the purpose.

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

This Has a Moral

When the rich man brought his son for entrance to the state college he told the president he wished a short course.

They say he can never learn all you teach him, and the father said he would arrange it for him so he'll go through quick.

"Oh, yes," said the president, "he can take a short course. It all depends upon what you want to make of him. When God was in the world, he took him a hundred years, but he takes only two months to make a scoundrel."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Little Fannie was attending her first class in domestic science, and was asked to tell briefly the reason why we keep milk from souring. And Fannie, who was an exceedingly practical child gave this response: "I leave it in the cow."

Mrs. Allen "My husband says he is miserable all the day if he uses his mutual bath." "Lady friend," I said, "I dare say an ordinary bath with soap and water would do him just as much good."

Brussels Under the Germans

A Contrast of a Picture Before and During the War

"Before the war Brussels had the reputation of being the gayest, the liveliest capital in Europe," writes Dr. Theodor Sorels in the Sunday Pictorial.

"It was a little Paris, where you could enjoy at a lower cost than anywhere else, a city of pleasure and a city of leisure, attracting residents from all parts of the world. This city of pleasure is turned into a city of gloom.

"Not only was Brussels before the war the most cheerful capital of the Continent, it was also the most prosperous, providing employment for its 500,000 inhabitants. But most of the trades were concerned with the superfluities rather than the necessities of existence. There were carriage builders and manufacturers of lace, artificial flower makers and jewellers, dealers in fashions and milliners and dressmakers.

"All these luxury trades have come to a complete standstill. Even were there any money left for luxuries, the money spending aristocracy have emigrated. The printing works and newspaper offices are closed. The political standpoint of Belgium is only used for the transport of troops and supplies.

"The streets are filled with mothers and widows who are praying for the absent and the dead.

The paralysis of trade, which has lasted now for nearly 18 months, has resulted in appalling poverty. Worse even than the poverty of the poor is the silent, unobtrusive, granted poverty of the well-to-do. For the benefit of the 'wealthy,' cheap meals are served in public kitchens for twopenny or threepenny, and 10,000 'rich' people are taking advantage of them.

There have been repeated attempts on the part of the Germans to reutilize the shattered fabric of trade and industry. But as the Germans need all the traffic of the ordinary railway for the transport of troops, as they have to transport hundreds of miles of light railway to be transported into Poland and Russia, as they have had to devote their own railways to military purposes, as they have taken thousands of men to fill their factories, as they are still exporting hundreds of millions of francs from the starving country, their attempts to reutilize Belgian trade have totally failed.

The economy of Belgium has been further resisted all the bribes and all the attempts at compulsion, which, if successful, would have turned Belgium into a huge munition factory for the conqueror.

How poignant even the visible suffering and unemployment and poverty is the inevitable moral tragedy, which is being enacted before our eyes, freedom-loving, easy-going people, freedom under the heel of the Hun.

At the moment, the Hun is a martial law we must add the anguish of isolation. There are not many of the Belgians who are left in a soldier at the front or a refugee in exile. And, as Brussels is cut off from the rest of the world, they have no news of their dear ones.

And there is the harrowing uncertainty of what will come tomorrow morning forth?

The people of Brussels still believe in the triumph of allied armies, but they are living in daily terror, when victory does come, it may mean the annihilation of the city, the destruction of their beautiful and beloved city.—Pro Belgica.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Country Where the Greater Works

Graft in Russia is on such a naïve vast scale that it becomes grotesque. The Russian representative of a foreign shipbuilding concern told me of a battleship which he personally designed to the Russian government in 1905. The plans were accepted, the steel contracted for, an army of workmen assembled at Odessa, and in the course of time it was reported that the battleship was ready for launching. The Governor of the Province personally broke a champagne bottle over her bow, and a month later she put to sea on her trial trip. She was caught like the battleship had sunk somewhere in the Black Sea. Someone was suspicious—and an investigation was ordered; and it developed that the battleship had never been built at all.

At the most serious epoch of the Russian retreat last summer, when whole divisions were annihilated because of the lack of ammunition for their cannon, I met an Englishman who had come to Russia three months before with a shipment of shrapnel. He said it was still at Archangel—because he would not bribe the railway and order officials to ship it to the front—John Reed's, the July Metropolitan.

To the average Scottish churchgoer the minister who reads his sermon in a weak sort of Gaelic, in a Highland village the minister was always offending in this respect. After a sermon of this kind the congregation waited on him to point out that they would prefer him to preach without their own Gaelic word from a manuscript. "Ah, my friends," he said, "I must apologize; but I had a memory. I had not it in writing I should forget what I have to say." "Well, minister," was the spokesman's scathingly answer. "If ye canna remember yer ain discourses ye canna blame us gu, we forget them."

"You vowed it would be your aim to make my life one long dream of happiness. And you think that I have lived you?"

"That's nothing. I believed it myself at the time."

The production of shells in Great Britain is at a greater rate than Germany and Austria combined.

W. N. U. 1116

Rheumatism, A Sneaking Disease Has at Last Met Its Conqueror

Throbbing Muscles and Swollen Joints Made Well

RUB ON NERVINE

Old age knows no foe more subtle, more unrelenting than rheumatism. At first only a grumbling, pain is felt. But, alas, it settles in the joints and muscles, and finally tortures its victims.

Today the disease may be in the muscles of the back, thigh, shoulder or neck. Tomorrow, in the joints of the hand, toes, arms or legs it may work with redoubled fury.

Because the pain is constant or occasional, makes no difference to "Nervine."

Because other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Nervine has cured the worst of cases. It has brought health to those in the deepest

despair, has ended years of awful suffering for those who never hoped to be well again.

There is a marvellous healing power in Nervine which it derives from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots. It always retains the awful pain that only rheumatism can describe.

Congestion is drawn out of the muscles, stiffened joints are eased and limbered up, the old time feeling of depression is cast off, and once again Nervine brings the sufferer to buoyant, vigorous, lasting good health.

Every one needs good old Nervine, needs it for cramps, toothache, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, stiff neck, chest colds and sore throat. Wherever there is pain, congestion or inflammation, Nervine will cure it.

Large family size bottle 50c; trial size 25c. All dealers, or the Catarhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

Annihilation of Steel

The present war is annihilating, ten million tons of steel and iron, annually. It simply drops out of sight—being sunk into deep water or blown to bits too small to collect. This is causing a shortage of steel and iron, and forcing prices high. Whether the mine are not worked to full capacity in order to keep prices of stocks high, or whether there is an actual shortage due to the tremendous demand for steel and iron in the great war, matters not so far as the conditions are concerned. This metal is scarce and their prices will stay high.

Large quantities of steel and iron will affect the cost of all hardware, building materials for all metal structures, and farm machinery of all kinds. Just make up your mind that these matters cannot stay where they have been.

Scrap metal should be selling for better prices than formerly. Don't waste it by rusting away in a fence corner.

A British scout had considerable trouble with a batch of German prisoners who behaved in a high-handed and insolent manner. On being reminded, one of the latter, drawing himself to his full height, exclaimed: "Don't you know I was a German?"

"Is this a matter if ye were a Newfoundland," was "Tommy's" answer; "ye've got the gas in the British bulldog."—Tit Bits.

Only Going One Way

A German spy caught red-handed was on his way to be hanged. "I think you English are brutes," he cried, "for marching me through this rain and slush."

"Well," said the "Tommy" who was executing him, "what about me? I have to go back in it."

Your wife seems to be busy these days. Yes: She is to address a woman's meeting.

Ah, working on her address? No on her dress.

A Poser for German Logic

The logical German mind will find it hard to believe that the British have risen 57 1/4 to 61 1/2 since the great naval battle that made Kaiser Wilhelm the "Admiral of the Atlantic."

THE GREAT BRIGHT WAY

SHOE POLISHES

BLACK-WHITE-TAN-IO

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

BECKHAM'S PILLS

Healthful Sleep

Is Assured by

Beecham's Pills.

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only at

Beckham's Pills

Becham's Pills

Becham's Pills

Becham's Pills

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Becham's Pills

Campbell's Summer Stock Reducing Sale

AUGUST 12th to 26th

Stock Reducing Hosiery Specials

"Holeproof" Hosiery, Values to 50 cts. **25c** pair
Ladies' White Summer Hose, selling at to 35 cts. a pair, sale price. **20c** pair
Ladies' White Silk Hose, regular \$1.00 pair, per pair. **75c**
Children's White Silk Lisle Hose Sizes 6½, 7, 7½
Sale price. **20c**
Misses' Lisle Hose
Regular 30 ct. a pair for. **45c**

Remnants Remnants Remnants

Hundreds of Remnants to select from during this sale, including
Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Cottons, Shirtings, Embroidery, Laces, etc., etc., etc.

A Tremendous Value in Neckwear

Values up to 40c, sale price. **19c**
Values up to 75c, sale price. **39c**

Stirring Values From Ladies' Ready to Wear Section

We are making a supreme effort to clean out our present stock of Ready to Wear. All Coats and Suits at. **HALF PRICE**
Children's Wash Dresses at. **25 PER CENT LESS**
Children's Summer Hats at. **HALF PRICE**

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Vests, Drawers, Combinations. Children's Waists, Drawers, Combinations. **25 PER CENT LESS**

Summer Muslins and Voile

Floral Crepes. **8 yds for \$1.00**
Figured Voiles. **7 yds for \$1.00**
Floral Organdie, per yard. **25c**

Shoes

Ladies' and Children's Shoes in all sizes at. **Less than cost**
Misses' Canvas Shoes. **\$1.00 pair**
Non-Rip Sandals. **75c pair**

Ladies' White Waists

They've got to go:
\$1.25 Waists at. **95c**
1.50 " **\$1.00**
1.75 " **1.10**
2.00 " **1.25**
2.50 " **1.75**
2.75 " **1.95**
3.00 " **2.35**

Dress Goods Special

Group 1, values up to 50c for **25c**
Group 2, values up to 85c. **50c**
Group 3, values up to \$1.25. **75c**

Corset Special D. & A. CORSETS

Regular values up to \$2.00 a pair. Size from 19 to 28.
Sale price. **95c**

Whitewear

Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Underskirts, Princess Slips. Our complete stock to go at. **25 per cent less**

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Tweed Suits

A table of Men's Tweed Suits worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and more for. **\$7.00**
This is a snap you will not again pick up for some time after the close of the war.

Men's Hats

Dress Hats in straw at. **Half Price**

20 Per Cent Reduction on All Felt Hats:

\$4.00 Felt Hats. **\$3.20**
3.50 Felt Hats. **2.80**
3.00 Felt Hats. **2.40**
2.50 Felt Hats. **2.00**
2.00 Felt Hats. **1.60**
1.75 Felt Hats. **1.40**
1.50 Felt Hats. **1.20**

Work Shoes

Our Work Shoes are the kind that give wear and are all warranted full leather—no splits, paper, or leather shavings, but solid leather. All at liberal reductions.

Men's Shirts

10 doz. only Men's Fine Shirts, soft collar, double soft cuff, and a splendid range of colors. Have not been in the store three weeks. For this sale only. **75c each**

A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Watt & Hay have dissolved partnership, Herb Watt retiring.

Dr. Talbot, of Edmonton, was a visitor at the parental home this week.

Herb Watt is again on the staff of The Leading Store, this time in the grocery department.

Mrs. L. Stewart Barnett and little son, of Edmonton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett.

The 137th and 138th battalions have left Sarcee Camp for "somewhere." We guess Berlin is the objective point.

A big bunch of interns passed through town Wednesday on their way out the east branch, presumably to work on railway construction.

Mrs. John Barnett has received word that Harold Barnett, has been invalided out of the army and is now on his way home to Canada.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that all the best meats, etc., are sold Call phone 15 for prompt service.

The following hospital donations have been received: Mrs. A. Irving, 50c; Mrs. F. Paulson, 50c; Mrs. Caldwell, 50c; Mrs. Kershaw, two gear pans.

Lieut. Clowes, late of the Lacombe Platoon of the 151st Battalion, has transferred from that battalion, and left for England on Monday.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. White on Tuesday evening, the 22nd, from eight o'clock until ten.

V. Ward, accountant at the local branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been transferred to Hamilton, Ont., and leaves for that city in a week or two.

H. G. Morison, Manager of the local branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada here, left on Friday for a trip east. Mr. Pike, well-known to our citizens, is relieving.

A derailed freight train between Stettler and Erskine delayed the westbound passenger two hours on Wednesday, which also held up the southbound passenger by the same length of time.

In the baseball tournament provided as an entertainment attraction for the fair Ponoka won the first game defeating Rimuey 6-1. Lacombe defeated Ponoka in the second game 6-2. Lacombe won first, Ponoka second, in the tournament.

Bert Coyle, of Campbell's store, has just received word that his brother in law, Robert Doran, of the 20th Battery, R. F. A., has been dangerously wounded in the last big drive. Mr. Doran resided at Red Deer previous to his enlistment.

A large attendance is expected at the annual ram sale to be held in Lacombe in October. Sheep men from all over the province are expected to be present at this annual event.

The weather during the fair was not what you could call good, but it was vastly worse the day following when the rain came down in torrents without a moment's let-up from midnight to midnight.

The Lacombe fair struck a bad streak of weather this week, rainy weather prevailing. Considering the weather the attendance was surprisingly large. The exhibits were good but the showing in nearly all classes small. The sports were good, though much interfered with by the rain and mud. The midway attractions, while not so numerous, were much cleaner than in in some former years.

On Monday night Chief Miller, having his suspicions aroused, raided the B.C. Cafe, a Chinese joint on Railway street and arrested a red light girl giving the name of Bossie Morris, and a Chinik who was found with her. The pair were up for trial before Justice Switzer on Tuesday and were found guilty as charged. The girl was fined \$20 and costs and ordered to leave town, which she did. The Chinik was fined \$5 and costs, his total assessment running to something over ten bucks.

Mr. Edward Schmitzler, of F. E. McLeod's staff, was married in the R. C. Church, Calgary, on Thursday morning, August 3, to Miss Marjory Kroetch, stenographer, of Regina, and youngest

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kroetch, of Walkerton, Ont. The young couple, after a short honeymoon to various Western points, have taken up residence in the Burris cottage, Alberta Street. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitzler have the best wishes of their many friends.

The St. John's Ambulance Association wishes to return grateful thanks to the friends who gave so generously of their flowers and assisted in picking and transporting them to the lake on the Civic Holiday, also to the young ladies who gave such willing and efficient help in selling them at the lake. Through their kindness the Association received \$39.00 from the sale of flowers, which, with \$12.50, the proceeds of the trench tea at the McKenty cottage on the 11th inst., gives \$51.50 for trench comforts.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of \$15.00 sent by Mrs. J. D. Cumberland, from the people of Wittenburg. The Lacombe Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the making of seven flannel top shirts and seven cotton surgical shirts and one pair of socks by the Red Cross ladies of Lochinvar branch.

AT THE REX

Theodore Roberts ("You know Me, Doc.") will be one member of the all-star cast seen in the film play, "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Rex on Saturday and Monday evenings. This is the greatest dramatic success ever presented in pic-

ture form. It was first a drama, then an opera, and now the marvel of motion pictorial art. There are many thrilling scenes throughout the production of this picture play which we would like to enlarge upon if space would permit. When we say that it is one of the famous paramount programme pictures we say about all that is necessary for the picture-loving public to know.

CANADIANS MOVE TO SOMME FRONT

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Information received by the militia department is to the effect that the Canadian forces have been transferred from the Ypres salient, which they have held for over a year, to the Somme front where the big offensive of the British and French is in progress.

The fourth division, under General "Dave" Watson has joined the other three Canadian divisions at the front. The Canadian

forces thus number about 60,000 men.

Hamilton also has got tired going to bed before dark to save daylight.

The New York Journal thinks the Kaiser should be in an asylum. Not unless hell is full.

PUBLIC NOTICE



A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, August 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, August 18th, 1916.

A. G. BROWNING, Deputy Attorney General

Dairymen Attention!

We have purchased the Blackfalds Creamery and expect to open the same for the manufacture of butter some time in the near future. In the meantime we are opening a branch at Blackfalds to receive cream from the patrons at which we will weigh, grade and test the cream and pay for same upon delivery of each can.

We trust that our prices will at all times be equal to any creamery concern offering to buy your cream. We will endeavor to give you every attention and a service that will warrant your future patronage.

We have the pleasure of being,

Yours sincerely,

The Edmonton City Dairy, Limited